

## WORLD OIL PRODUCTION: PERSIAN GULF NATIONS, NON-OPEC AND WORLD—Continued

(In thousand barrels per day)

	Persian Gulf Nations <sup>a</sup>	Selected Non-OPEC Producers									Total Non-OPEC	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		
1996:												
January	17,265	1,788	3,115	920	2,795	3,085	—	5,839	2,600	6,495	36,964	63,455
February	17,340	1,718	3,100	920	2,800	3,165	—	5,944	2,625	6,577	37,271	63,856
March	17,390	1,814	3,050	920	2,870	2,990	—	5,830	2,570	6,571	37,019	63,704
April	17,180	1,854	3,020	920	2,860	3,160	—	5,839	2,467	6,444	37,104	63,559
May	17,190	1,768	3,195	920	2,875	2,980	—	5,866	2,512	6,394	37,037	63,558
June	17,305	1,829	3,205	920	2,880	3,150	—	5,839	2,457	6,458	37,225	63,885
July	17,395	1,808	3,150	920	2,870	3,201	—	5,813	2,537	6,338	37,236	63,976
August	17,325	1,872	3,130	920	2,830	3,022	—	5,857	2,385	6,360	36,886	63,646
September	17,425	1,854	3,140	920	2,860	3,095	—	5,826	2,517	6,482	37,271	64,111
October	17,385	1,936	3,165	920	2,860	3,005	—	5,813	2,642	6,481	37,528	64,468
November	17,355	1,889	3,190	930	2,860	3,210	—	5,909	2,743	6,476	37,966	64,926
December	17,842	1,905	3,115	930	2,900	3,198	—	5,830	2,760	6,506	37,989	65,501
Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,104	—	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,290	64,054
1997:												
January	18,040	1,874	3,210	885	2,940	3,268	—	5,789	2,693	6,402	37,941	65,676
February	18,245	1,920	3,240	885	2,970	3,263	—	5,729	2,660	6,514	38,041	65,041
March	18,460	1,900	3,215	890	2,970	3,063	—	5,772	2,638	6,452	37,883	66,018
April	18,615	1,823	3,230	890	2,945	3,388	—	5,893	2,515	6,441	38,171	66,571
May	18,385	1,737	3,275	880	2,990	3,194	—	5,902	2,315	6,474	37,738	65,908
June	17,980	1,835	3,220	870	3,005	3,025	—	5,902	2,135	6,442	37,343	65,128
July	17,965	1,889	3,190	880	3,035	3,194	—	5,923	2,447	6,409	37,786	65,576
August	18,975	1,895	3,190	870	3,080	2,890	—	5,945	2,407	6,347	37,534	66,474
September	19,005	1,930	3,195	860	3,105	2,927	—	5,958	2,483	6,486	37,907	66,827
October	19,045	1,956	3,195	860	3,087	3,209	—	5,954	2,610	6,467	38,301	67,361
November	18,810	1,970	3,158	860	3,085	3,192	—	5,945	2,602	6,459	38,342	67,207
December	18,416	1,985	3,090	860	3,056	3,229	—	5,893	2,700	6,531	38,536	67,007
Average	18,496	1,893	3,200	874	3,023	3,153	—	5,884	2,517	6,452	37,955	66,317
1998:												
January	19,061	1,912	3,240	860	3,085	3,293	—	5,979	2,597	6,438	38,514	67,458
February	19,513	1,944	3,155	860	3,140	3,230	—	5,997	2,583	6,538	38,578	67,989
March	19,380	1,952	3,170	860	3,160	3,123	—	5,962	2,600	6,465	38,468	67,863
April	19,680	1,988	3,140	860	3,140	3,160	—	5,876	2,602	6,484	38,361	67,674
May	19,680	1,943	3,210	870	3,149	2,917	—	5,789	2,499	6,384	37,923	67,168
June	19,225	1,932	3,260	870	3,050	3,140	—	5,928	2,495	6,290	38,188	66,888
July	19,290	2,045	3,200	880	3,120	3,120	—	5,923	2,525	6,322	38,290	66,855
August	19,250	2,016	3,180	870	3,055	2,440	—	5,910	2,536	6,276	37,487	66,772
September	19,385	2,033	3,160	870	2,906	2,896	—	5,902	2,632	6,069	37,567	65,932
9-Mo. Avg.	19,383	1,974	3,191	867	3,090	3,033	—	5,918	2,563	6,362	38,149	67,059
1997 9-Mo. Avg.	18,408	1,866	3,218	879	3,005	3,133	—	5,869	2,476	6,440	37,808	66,022
1996 9-Mo. Avg.	17,313	1,812	3,123	920	2,849	3,093	—	5,850	2,519	6,457	37,110	63,748

<sup>a</sup> The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

R=Revised. NA=Not available. —=Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: (1) Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. (2) Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. (3) Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. (4) U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mr. ABRAHAM addressed the Chair.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. ABRAHAM. I thank the Chair.  
(The remarks of Mr. ABRAHAM pertaining to the introduction of S. 482 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

#### OPERATION WALKING SHIELD

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, this Congress, now that it will turn its attention to the committee structure and the agenda that will be developed in the authorizing committees and Appropriations Committee, will talk about a lot of different issues, will describe many different priorities. Among those priorities will be, for example, a piece of legislation we just passed in the Senate dealing with military pay. I assume that very soon there will be a national missile defense bill that will come to the floor that will be subject to dramatic and interesting debate, and there are a range of these kinds of issues. I want to raise one issue today that I think we ought to act on with some priority.

There is a program that not many people know of called Walking Shield. It is a program to move houses that are surplus houses scheduled to be demol-

ished on our military bases when those houses are to be replaced with more modern houses. Instead of demolishing the old houses, they are now moved out increasingly under the project Operation Walking Shield and moved to Indian reservations where there is a desperate need for good housing.

Operation Walking Shield is a wonderful program that takes houses that would have been demolished and moves them to a foundation someplace on an Indian reservation to provide housing for those Americans who do not have housing.

We have a real emergency in this country, particularly on Indian reservations, dealing with housing, health care, and education.

I want to read a few paragraphs from a letter to describe this emergency and why this Congress must respond to it with some priority and why I hope the President will do the same.

I want to read about a woman named Sarah. Her name was Sarah Swift Hawk. Sarah died January 2. Sarah Swift Hawk died on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota. She froze to death. Let me read to you a letter that describes the circumstances leading to Sarah's death:

The night of January 2 was truly a dreadful night for the Swift Hawk family. They had run out of propane to heat their house. They also had no wood for their wood stove, although they tried desperately to obtain some wood, but without any success.

The Swift Hawk house is but one of 100,000 terribly substandard houses that exist on our nation's Indian reservations. The house had

only thin plastic sheeting covering two large openings where windows were supposed to be. As night fell, and the temperature plummeted from 16 degrees below zero to 45 degrees below zero, Sarah's daughter and her son-in-law, who live in the same house with their six children, put two blankets on Sarah in an attempt to keep her warm. The mother then took the other two blankets they had, and placed them over her six children who were all huddled together on the floor where she and her husband would also sleep. Since there was only one cot in the house, that bed was given to Sarah who was the grandmother in the family. Everyone else in the Swift Hawk family has to sleep on the floor because the family is too poor to buy any furniture.

When the Sun came up on Sunday morning, January 3rd, the daughter got up from the floor to check on her mother, and she found that her mother had died during the night, frozen to death as a result of exposure to extreme cold. Fortunately, the body heat from the parents and the children, all huddled together on the floor, kept them alive that terrible night.

Sarah Swift Hawk's needless death is repeated again and again on our nation's Indian reservations, particularly those in the Northern Plains States.

This is a letter from Phil Stevens. Phil Stevens runs the program called Walking Shield. I have met with him a number of times, helped them on legislation to try to move some houses to Indian reservations. I have seen the joy on the faces of those who received a home—one put on a foundation for them—a home that they could move into for the first time, a home for their children. But, frankly, there is just a trickle—a few hundred homes here and

there to meet the needs that are so desperate of people like Sarah Swift Hawk and her family.

When you hear stories like this you think, well, that happens in a Third World country someplace, someone laying down and freezing to death in their home. This wasn't a Third World country, it was in our country.

The poverty in these areas is so desperate, housing so inadequate, the health care so minimal and the education needs so substantial. And frankly, we have so many other priorities that folks come to the floor of the House and the Senate and they debate this or that with great gusto, and as we do, Sarah Swift Hawk dies, frozen to death in a house, a house without windows, a house with thin plastic sheets where windows should have existed at 45 degrees below zero.

Is that a shame? Yes. I think it is shameful that this happens in our country. This is not some mysterious illness for which there is not a cure. We know this happens, and we know how to address these questions.

I hope President Clinton and the 106th Congress will decide that these are emergency conditions that exist in housing, health care, and education on our Indian reservations and that we ought to address them.

I have spoken on the floor previously about a third grader in a school in Cannon Ball, ND, a young Native American girl who said to me, "Mr. Senator, will you be building us a new school?" Because that young third grade Indian child goes to a school that is not fit. It is not a school that Members of the Senate would send their children to, and it is not the fault of the school board, not the fault of the superintendent, and not the fault of the teachers who are trying very hard.

This is a school without a tax base, 150 kids, one water faucet, two bathrooms. They cannot connect to the Internet because about half the school is too old, too condemned, not able to access the wiring. This is a school that is in desperate need of repair. One of the rooms has sewer gas seeping up into it that requires the room to be evacuated occasionally because they can't keep children in a room where the sewer gas keeps backing up. That is the kind of school we have a third grader walk through the door of, and we say to that third grader, "This is your school."

Are we proud of that? I don't think so. Ought we do something about it? Does that young third grader's life depend on us doing something? It does, and we should.

We all know the problems in health care. I just met with a group a few minutes ago, this afternoon. Let me just tell you about health care for a moment. This group was talking about foster children. On one of the reservations, a young 4-year-old boy had been in two foster homes and was being moved again, and the caseworker noticed some substantial stench when he

was in the vicinity of the 4-year-old boy.

What was it that smelled so bad? A 4-year-old boy wearing a cast on his arm because he had a broken arm, but through two foster homes no one had bothered to take him back to the doctor and the cast had been on 6 months. He had gangrene on his arm. Now, is that an emergency in health care? I think so. It is just a symptom, just the tip of the iceberg of massive problems—massive problems—that exist in health care, education and housing.

You know, I am talking now about the problems on Indian reservations. I want to tell you about pinning medals one day on the pajamas of an Indian named Edmond Young Eagle, a Native American who grew up on the Standing Rock Reservation, Fort Yates, ND, a proud member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

He went overseas to fight for this country—Africa, Europe—fought for America in the Second World War. And if you look at the Indian population of this country and the percentage of veterans they have and who fought in our country's wars, you will find a very high percent of the Indian population went off to fight for this country. Edmond did—fought across the world in the Second World War.

When I met Edmond, he was dying, laying in a VA hospital. His family had contacted me and said Edmond had never received his medals for his service in the Second World War. They wanted to know if there was any chance to get these medals he was owed from the Defense Department before he died. I got the medals and I took them to the VA hospital on a Sunday morning in Fargo, ND.

Edmond Young Eagle had lung cancer. I did not know it that Sunday morning, but 7 days later Edmond Young Eagle would die from lung cancer. But that Sunday morning they cranked up his bed to a sitting position, and he was wearing his pajamas. And in a ceremony, witnessed by his doctors and nurses and his sisters and some people who had come from the Old Soldiers Home, I pinned medals on Edmond Young Eagle's pajamas, the medals he had earned for his service to our country in the Second World War.

And this man dying of lung cancer said to me, "You know, this is the proudest day of my life." I thought to myself, what a paradox it is that this man, who served his country honorably in the Second World War, fought for America's freedom, and then never had much the rest of his life, at the end of his life, lying in the hospital, suffering from lung cancer, felt so strongly about his service to his country and was so proud of receiving medals from his country for his service to America that he said it was one of the proudest days of his life.

We have a responsibility, it seems to me, to the memory of Edmond Young Eagle, to the third grade girl that I talked about going to a school that

ought to be improved, to the memory of Sarah Swift Hawk, who goes to sleep in a house at 45 below zero, and dies in her sleep, freezes to death, we owe it to these folks—to their memories, to their children—we owe it to them to do something about these issues on an emergency basis.

There are a lot of things that we will debate back and forth on the floor of this Senate, as I said—defense policy, education policy, health care policy—so many issues day after day. But these are the kinds of things that we must put at the front of the line, to say people ought not to be freezing to death in our country because they run out of fuel in the winter, because they live in houses that ought not to be inhabited in the winter, because they do not have housing, because they do not have health care. We can do something about this.

Let me conclude again by saying, I am trying to see that the White House determines this is a priority and an emergency, that we have an emergency, a housing emergency and health care emergency on our Indian reservations that we ought to address.

This isn't a case where any of us can just say, well, gosh, that is somebody else's problem. It is not somebody else's problem.

When we have young children who are not receiving the medical attention they need, who are put in foster homes that are unsafe and where they are beaten—I've told a story about a young girl with her nose broken, hair pulled out at the roots, her arm broken in a foster home, placed in a foster home by one worker who had 150 cases to work on.

So you put a child at age 3 in a foster home without understanding what kind of home this is. And then there is a drunken party, and a 3-year-old girl gets her arm broken, her nose broken, and her hair pulled out by the roots. Is that what we want in this country? Of course not. It is our responsibility to address these issues. And it is, indeed, an emergency when a 3-year-old girl is beaten, when a third grade girl is denied an adequate education, when a grandmother named Sarah Swift Hawk freezes to death. These are emergencies. And we need to do something about them.

I am hoping the White House will declare these as emergencies. And I am hoping the Congress will understand that we can, with a small investment, make life so much better for a lot of folks who matter in this country—folks like Edmond Young Eagle—who have served this country with great distinction and great honor. In their memory, and just because it is the right thing to do, our country has a responsibility to decide this is a priority.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. GRAMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. GRAMS pertaining to the introduction of S. 487, S. 488, S. 489, and S. 490 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, Dr. Carter G. Woodson was the son of former slaves. He believed passionately that the solution to injustice was education. If Americans from different backgrounds could learn to see our similarities and appreciate our differences, he believed, we could end the fear that is at the heart of racial discrimination.

So, in February 1926, Dr. Woodson proposed the first Negro History Week as a way to preserve African American history and promote greater understanding among all Americans. Over the years, as the civil rights movement progressed, Negro History Week evolved into what we now know as Black History Month.

This month, as our nation once again pauses to reflect on the achievements and experiences of African Americans, we celebrate the birthdays of several renowned leaders, including Frederick Douglass, Rosa Parks, and Barbara Jordan. We also celebrate the founding 90 years ago of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of this century's most powerful engines for social and economic justice.

It is right and fitting that we acknowledge such famous people and important milestones. But it is also important to recall the contributions of other African Americans who were less well known, but who contributed much to their communities. Today I want to pay tribute to two such men from my home state of South Dakota: Oscar Micheaux and Ross Owens.

Oscar Micheaux was a gifted, early filmmaker who settled in Gregory, South Dakota, in the early 1900s. His company, the Micheaux Film Corporation, was responsible for producing films that ran counter to Hollywood's negative portrayal of African Americans at that time.

Ross Owens was a 1925 graduate of my alma mater, South Dakota State University. Not only was he inducted into SDSU's Athletic Hall of Fame, but his masters thesis, "Leisure Time Activities of the American Negro Prior to the Civil War", became a classic in African American history and physical education.

One can only wonder what else Mr. Micheaux and Mr. Owens might have achieved had they been born later, after the civil rights movement toppled many of the barriers to equality that existed during their lifetimes.

Today, thanks to the vision of leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King, Thurgood Marshall and John Lewis, as well as countless other Americans

whose names are less well known but whose courage was no less real, many of those barriers are gone. Our nation no longer tolerates legal discrimination. We no longer permit injustices like poll taxes, "separate but equal" schools, and segregated public facilities. We have moved closer to that ideal on which our nation was founded: that all men—and women—are created equal. And we are all better for it.

Today, as our country thrives, millions of African Americans are sharing the benefits of the best economy in decades. But not all African Americans have been given the opportunity to share in America's economic progress. Not all of the barriers have been torn down. There is still work to be done. As we prepare to enter the new century, we must remain committed to equal educational opportunity, and economic and social justice—for all Americans.

This month, as we celebrate Black History Month, let us recall the words of the poet Langston Hughes, who wrote of a land "where opportunity is real, life is free, and equality is in the air we breathe." And let us rededicate ourselves to finishing the task of establishing that land here, in the United States.

### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, February 24, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,620,229,439,635.41 (Five trillion, six hundred twenty billion, two hundred twenty-nine million, four hundred thirty-nine thousand, six hundred thirty-five dollars and forty-one cents).

One year ago, February 24, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,522,503,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred twenty-two billion, five hundred three million).

Five years ago, February 24, 1994, the federal debt stood at \$4,541,555,000,000 (Four trillion, five hundred forty-one billion, five hundred fifty-five million).

Ten years ago, February 24, 1989, the federal debt stood at \$2,722,784,000,000 (Two trillion, seven hundred twenty-two billion, seven hundred eighty-four million).

Fifteen years ago, February 24, 1984, the federal debt stood at \$1,454,599,000,000 (One trillion, four hundred fifty-four billion, five hundred ninety-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,165,630,439,635.41 (Four trillion, one hundred sixty-five billion, six hundred thirty million, four hundred thirty-nine thousand, six hundred thirty-five dollars and forty-one cents) during the past 15 years.

### SOLDIERS', SAILORS', AIRMEN'S, AND MARINES' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 1999

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of S. 4, The Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' (SSAM) Bill of Rights Act of 1999. This bill addresses critical person-

nel and retention issues in our nation's armed forces and hopefully will arrest the accelerating decline in military readiness. I commend the distinguished chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator WARNER, and the Committee as a whole for reporting this legislation.

I have been concerned for quite some time with declining defense budgets and increased deployments overseas. Those who defend the United States often are the first casualties of budget cuts here at home, even as they have been deployed overseas more frequently than ever before. Declining morale in our armed forces and diminished military readiness are national security legacies this Administration is leaving, legacies I hope the Senate will begin reversing with the passage of S. 4.

Our military is hemorrhaging due to poor morale, plentiful private sector opportunities in a robust economy, and burdensome deployment schedules. The pay and benefit provisions in S. 4 will be critical to arrest declining morale and diminished readiness. As General Hugh Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, stated before the Senate Armed Services Committee last September, "... we must act soon to send a clear signal to the backbone of our military, our mid-grade commissioned and non-commissioned officers, that their leadership and this Congress recognize the value of their service and their sacrifices and that we have not lost sight of our commitment to the success of the all-volunteer force."

Mr. President, the Administration has taken too long to address the morale and retention problems undermining the readiness of our armed forces. Senior Pentagon officials downplayed evidence of growing personnel and readiness problems for months, but finally began addressing these issues squarely before the Senate Armed Services Committee last September. General Shelton stated that "... our forces are showing increasing signs of serious wear. Anecdotal initially, and now measurable, evidence indicates that our readiness is fraying and that the long-term health of the total force is in jeopardy."

A cursory survey of declining defense budgets and increased operations around the world certainly provides the factual background to support General Shelton's statement. For many leaving the forces today, military compensation and benefits simply do not justify extended deployments away from home.

Our military is doing more with less. Defense spending has declined in real terms by 27 percent since 1990. Military procurement spending has declined by a staggering 54 percent during that same time period. In the midst of this dramatic downsizing, the pace of operations abroad has risen dramatically. In the 1990s, operational missions increased 300 percent while the force structure for the Army and Air Force